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THE

TAILORS' DIRECTOR,

CONTAINING AN

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

FOR

FITTING THE HUMAN SHAPE,

BY

Anatomical Principles,

Including Regimentals, Gentlemen's Dress, Frock, Shooting and Over Coats.

WITH

Practical Dissertations on the various Positions,

Being a rigid and impartial Expositor, and a genuine Standard for qualifying Tailors to detect erroneous causes.

ALSO,

For correcting and improving their own ideas, which elucidates the connexion of *length* and *width* at their respective points, and the great distinction between the *height* of neck from the *width* round the body, embracing eligible principles, requisite to fit *tall thin* and *short stout* figures, which have never been publicly taught or practised in the *United States.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH DRAWINGS

OF

Two full-length Figures,

AND

LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVINGS.

BY JOHN JACKSON.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, No. 53 MAIDEN LANE.
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DEDICATION.

To the Merchant Tailors of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—I appeal to your respectability as a guarantee for your candour. I solicit a talented criticism by your experience, and confide in your honour.

The attempt is now made to establish a true and practical science for the government of the trade. Your practice with the fashionable part of society must produce a refined experience, peculiar to yourselves. You are the only competent judges of merit or demerit; consequently, it may justly be presumed that your credulity cannot be imposed upon by the pretensions of any man.

The principles of this science embrace interesting, intelligent, and valuable information. The experienced cutter will admire genuine causes and effects; the majority of the trade will now be qualified to improve their acquired knowledge. The young man (without practice) may now obtain a practical science, which is reduced to simplicity, and matured by assiduous application.

This treatise implies a distinct science for tall thin, and short stout men, and for the various positions of the human shape. The science required

for the over-coat, and the important principles connected with the sleeve ; the distinction between the dress coat and one for labour or exertion, for one and the same gentleman, including the remarks on the variations, which are the result of experience—may, on presumptive evidence, qualify the inexperienced young man to become a practical cutter. Scientific teachers have uniformly informed young men, at the finishing and last lesson, that their "improvement will depend on their practice." They have obtained a knowledge of *one system,* intended to fit *tall thin,* and *short stout* men, with instructions to cut an *over-coat* by the said *one system,* with advice to make it larger than the dress coat.

A young man commencing business with a limited capital, and governed by the said *one system,* may lose his money and connection before he has gained a practical knowledge by his experience ; and if he should be so fortunate as to stand his ground, even then his *one system* prevents an increase of respectable connection. A tailor may conduct business by the said *one system* for ten or twenty years, without being a practical cutter.

The respectable merchant tailors in this city are politely requested to refer to their *wages book,* when their business was governed by the said *one system.* Honourable candour will induce them to acknowledge, that their pre-eminence and *refined experience* have been the result of observation, as produced by expensive alterations.

It is an undoubted fact, that the fine art (as a science) for fitting the human shape, is confined to a

limited few; the majority of extensive establishments cannot positively affirm, that their plans of cutting can be honoured with the appellation of *genuine science*. The fine arts, *professions*, and mechanical trades, which form the most useful part of society, have been improved by progressive knowledge. While the trade and science of a tailor (*as a cutter*) has been enveloped with ambiguity, and made obscure by such principles which never have nor never can be reduced to a practical *art*, which is the primary cause why the more industrious and reflecting part of the trade, have consigned the popular systems of cutting to oblivion, and have been compelled to improve their acquired ideas by attentive observation on the results of their own cutting. New *foreparts* and inside sleeves, combined with the serious expenses attending alterations, have been and continue to be the great but inglorious road to perfection.

If this treatise were written for the use and improvement of *mill-wrights* and *engineers*, the anatomical principles which it professes would be appreciated or exploded by practical men; and if this treatise could not stand the test of an efficient application, then the knowledge and spirit of *mill-wrights* and *engineers* would publicly expose the pretensions of the author, which would prevent the credulity of their fellow mechanics being imposed upon.

But if it could stand the *ordeal* of a talented criticism, and the original hypothesis embracing a true and genuine science, and the principles attaina-

ble by application, then the said *mill-wrights* and *engineers* would publicly declare their approbation, and consent at once to improve themselves and advise their fellow mechanics to submit to an honourable conviction.

It has hitherto been, and will ever continue, my highest ambition, to be honoured with meetings of the respectable and experienced part of the trade; "*not in a private room and before inexperienced pupils.*" I court the judicious criticism of experienced cutters, who are the only competent judges, and submit my future claims to their confidence by confiding in their impartial judgment.

There is another cause, also, why the science of a tailor (as a cutter) has been allowed to be obscured by absurdities and impracticable theories, viz: the credulity of the middle class of the trade being influenced by the opinions of first-rate establishments.

The majority of extensive tailoring firms in London, England, have neither time or interest to attend to the causes of their own alterations. Their ample means, and the respectability of their customers, combined with paper patterns and the custom of *fitting on*, supersedes the merit of *genuine science*. They have patronized (with their names only) the most absurd and obscure hypothesis, such as *breast-thirds* to find the bottom of the *back-scye*. The authors and plagiarists of various *theories*, with "proportionate and universal tables," having the respectable names of popular men, as positive evidence of the "*mathematical precision*"

combined with their "original systems," have had a glorious opportunity, and an extensive practice on the credulity of the middle class and the inexperienced cutter.

I consider it my duty to the trade to explain to them the length of time I have been in the field of *argument, consultation, criticism,* and *lectures* on the science of dividing the *length* from the *width,* relative to every garment which can be made for fitting the human shape. In the year 1825, I plainly perceived by observation, that *tall thin* and *short stout* men could not be fitted by the *one system.* I applied to every author of systems in *London,* but could not find any practical principle on the subject. By assiduous application and indefatigable zeal I obtained my object.

In the year 1827, I was joint proprietor and lecturer at the Master Tailors' Debating Society, in London, England. The following advertisements and resolutions will prove the laborious part I have taken in the field of discovery:—

"*At a Meeting of Master Tailors, convened by Public Advertisement, and held at No. 28 Leicester Square, on Monday evening, the 26th of November,* 1827;

"The constitution of the society having been taken into consideration, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"*First,* That the art of measuring and cutting being dependent on a knowledge of the human shape, and on mathematical science, it is desirable

to form an institution for the purpose of teaching the said art, and improving the skill of the trade; such institution to be called '*The Master Tailors' Society.*'

"*Second*, That such an institution, conducted on a liberal plan, will prove alike beneficial to the *public* and to the *trade*, inasmuch, as when the art of measuring is practised according to the principles of true science, the *customers* may command approved and well-made dresses, while, by judgment and economy in cutting, the *trade* will be enabled to furnish an improved article, with an increase of profit, and without an advance in price.

"*Third*, That in furtherance of the objects of this Institution, a certain number of gentlemen, selected on account of their respectability and proficiency, be invited to form a committee of taste and fashion, to meet and to act according to the spirit and regulations of the society; such committee to consist of, at least, twelve members, and any vacancy to be supplied at an election, by ballot, at a quarterly meeting.

"*Fourth*, This institution, for master tailors only, to be open every Monday evening, from half-past eight till half-past ten, for lectures, demonstration, and free discussion, on every principle connected with the trade;—the discussion to be peculiarly confined to subscribers.

"*Fifth*, To support good order and regularity, it must be understood, that any gentleman, being a member, who intends to favour the institution, by giving his opinions during the debate, will stand

forward towards the cutting-board. All opinions respectfully delivered, will be received with due attention, by Mr. J. JACKSON."

Master Tailors' Society, 28, *Leicester Square*,
6th of December, 1827.

"SIR—We respectfully take leave to lay before you a *Series of Resolutions*, passed at a numerous and highly respectable meeting of *Master Tailors*, which was convened by public advertisement at the Society's Rooms, on Monday, the 26th of November last. We are happy to inform you, that they were unanimously *confirmed* by a subsequent public meeting of the trade on Monday last, when Mr. JACKSON, in the presence of many scientific teachers of cutting, proved the practicability and truth of his improved principles, by actual admeasurement of the person, and by demonstration on the cutting-board. His system was then found to bear the test of a talented criticism, and, consequently, gave the most perfect satisfaction.

"The *Society*, being thus established, we now, therefore, venture to solicit the honour of your patronage and support, and to submit to your consideration, some of the advantages you will derive by becoming a subscriber:—

"*First*, You will thereby be a member of a respectable society of *Master Tailors*, established on the most honourable and the most liberal principles of private and public utility.

"*Second*, You will thus learn the most improved system of the art of cutting, not practised by one man, or taught in one school only, but the result of

competition and of science, combined with admeasurement, while the important objects stated in Resolution II. cannot fail to be attained.

"*Third,* You will be regularly furnished with patterns of the most approved fashion, which, from their excellence, and elegance, are to be recommended by a committee of master tailors, who, from their reputation, have been selected to the office.

"*Fourth,* When in London, you will have, on every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evening, the opportunity of witnessing a demonstration of the most matured principles put in practice, the defects of other systems candidly pointed out, and you will thus possess the surest means of receiving and promoting improvement."

The basis which I selected for explaining my ideas before the society, was genuine cause and effect, not depending on the favourite measure of thirty-six inches, or on the wonderful discovery of fitting a *bust* with brown paper. The animadversions against every system or plan of cutting which did produce the forepart shoulder-seam, and depth of scye by the top of the back, were not in the least controverted; and it was proved that the majority of respectable tailors in London (who did cut by system) were governed by the very plans which were alleged to be the principal causes of their costly alterations, with the extra trouble and expense of fitting on. Those lectures, united with criticism, created a rebellion among the system manufacturers.

I am aware that the trade in the City of New-York, and throughout the *United States,* have had their share of scientific teachers, who were not deficient in pretensions to *originality*, mathematical precision; also pencil cases for obtaining the hollow waist. Each teacher has been favoured with the generous and liberal feelings of a great part of the trade; however, not one system has been found to divide the *height* from the *width* by a practical principle.

A final remark to the respectable and experienced part of the trade may not be unacceptable. Foremen have to risk their knowledge of fitting the shape, when they cut by an uncertain measure; this treatise on cause and effect, it is presumed, will induce the merchant tailors to adopt a correct plan for obtaining a knowledge of the shape, at the time the length and width are taken. The foreman cannot be responsible for alterations when the measure for their guide is only the length and width of the garment. If large establishments, with the acquisition of experienced foremen, added to their diligent attention to paper patterns, were known to fit their customers without the expense of alterations, it might then be fairly presumed that their peculiar acquirements would supersede the utility of this treatise. It must be admitted that their continued practice tends to produce a graceful and superior mode of cutting; but a reference to even twelve months' alterations cannot but incline the merchant tailors to feel and appreciate the utility and im-

portance of the dissertations and comments of this treatise on cause and effect.

It is now confidently presumed, that the principles of this treatise, which are as requisite to fit the field marshal for manual evolutions, as the blacksmith for his laborious calling, together with the judicious comments on the effect which the positions produce, will induce merchant tailors to consider what are the causes of their expensive all terations; and country tailors may, by applying to this treatise, be rendered fully competent to preserve and increase their connection, by insuring an elegant and graceful symmetry.

Gentlemen, I cherish a truly grateful sense of your liberal patronage, and trust my exertions willong entitle me to your kind favour and friendship, which it shall be my study to deserve.

J. JACKSON, *Office,* 53 *Maiden Lane,*
Private Residence, 170 *Spring-st.*

PREFACE.

THE Author is fully sensible of the critical situation in which he places himself, by attempting to detect false *Hypotheses*, and venturing to correct and improve the *popular Systems* of others who are patronized by *Tailors* of established reputation; but the chief motive in this arduous undertaking being directed towards *general improvement*, the Trade will no doubt appreciate his industry and acknowledge his application, who has combined utility with simplicity.

The Author makes use of TWO FIGURES, with lines, to represent the effect produced by the *positions*, and at once demonstrates the importance of dividing the *height* of *neck* from the *width* across the *breast*, and proves that there can be no sound principle connected with the technical distinction between *crooked* or *straight fore-parts*. He solicits the attention of the Trade to this important discovery, not doubting but they will acknowledge that it is not only useful, but of the greatest consequence to them; their property, reputation, and connexion, are more or less affected by their knowledge of fitting the human shape. The lines on the Figures

are fully explained, and every pains taken to render this Treatise as comprehensive as possible. There are many Systems in use, but ask any experienced *Cutter* or *Foreman* which he follows? his answer is *none,* for he cannot find one that will generally suit his purpose; he has therefore recourse to his own judgment, obtained by many years practice and expensive experience; for if a System will not apply to every shape, it cannot be admitted to be of general use. Such Works may assist and be useful in presenting young practitioners with Rules that will fit a certain description of shape, without which they must have been deficient of any rule whatever,—for it must be admitted by experienced Tailors that their own ideas of Cutting cannot be truly conveyed to others without many years practice, because their plans may justly be acknowledged the result of observation as produced by *alterations;* however matured their plans may be, they never could find patience nor time to make a *systematical plan* of their practical ideas, consequently they cannot even teach their own sons; therefore it is justly presumed that every *Author on* and *Teacher of Cutting* ought to be men of business to be qualified to invent *Systems* for the government of others. The *Tailors' Director* is offered to the Trade to correct and improve every System of Cutting, by a true knowledge of the external shape of the human figure. Great part of the admeasurement is not requisite for practical Cutting, yet every part is required to elucidate the principles which are connected with genuine effects. It is fairly presumed that an attentive perusal of this

elaborate Treatise will induce the inquiring mind to compare his System with the Anatomical Standard, and while it discovers Errors, at the same time it gives Instruction to correct and improve it. A full description of the Anatomical Lines is in the first part of the Work, a mere glance at which will convince the well informed that this Treatise is worth their most serious attention; for here will be found *cause* and *effect* properly explained—and where any Tailor is found to be in error, the utmost liberality is shown him, but no exposure without a just cause assigned; Improvement being a higher object than the paltry pleasure of discovering the faults of others. Every Tailor (who professes to be a Cutter) will allow that the causes of blunders and alterations is a serious subject against the faculties and property of the Trade, which proves by ocular demonstration that the *Scientific*, *Geometrical*, and *Mathematical* Systems of Cutting have been, and continue to be inaccessible to practice: cunningly obscured, and artfully complex. Any cutter can now improve and correct his acquirements, and properly apply his genius to the dictates of the *Goddess* of Fashion, who is the Nursery of Trade—the propagator of arts—and a field of great employment.

Having accomplished what others have in vain sought to do, viz. a *complete knowledge* of all the *causes* and *effects* produced upon *Garments*, and clearly elucidated them to every capacity, he drops the pen with good wishes towards those who have not been so industrious in the Field of Discovery, and most respectfully submits the following pages

to the candour of every Practical Cutter; and as improvement in any Science is desirable, he doubts not that the Trade in general will know how to appreciate his labours.

JOHN JACKSON.

THE TAILOR'S DIRECTOR.

THE principal object of this ANATOMICAL MEASURE is to explain the cause of all the expensive Alterations in the Trade. It will clearly demonstrate the errors of all the preceding Authors, and show, by example, that their own calculations and geometrical rules, are very far from producing a system so as to fit the human figure, without being subject to doubtful variation.

True science will always produce *cause* and *effect;* it ennobles the mind, and removes conjecture: when genuine effects are the consequence of natural or acquired rudiments, and proportionate systems are produced by efficient causes, and when the object is attainable by application, it will stand the test of criticism; for the more it is tried, the greater its brilliancy.

The Trade are respectfully solicited to select a SHORT STOUT MAN: or a *tall thin man,* as a standard for the operation of the Anatomical Measure. The lines may be made of tape or leather, or the measure can be correctly taken by using pipe clay, to mark the various points; this admeasurement is to obtain a proper knowledge of the width, height, and shape of the man.

Description of the Anatomical Lines.

The lines round the breast and waist are the *circumference* ones; place a line correctly round the neck, which is the neck line; also one from the top of the back to the shoulder seam, and continued to the waist at front, or lay the measure straight across the back to the side of the neck or shoulder-seam, say 3 inches for the reputed standard, and 4 for a stout man. The space between them (across the breast lines) are the *front proof lines;* figure one represents but one line, because it is not a full front, but both sides must be taken when the figure is full fronted, in order to obtain the correct space between them; the one across the back opposite the elbow, is distinguished as the *centre line;* that from the back-seam, at the hollow of the waist, and round the front of the arm, to the centre of the back, at the centre line, and the same continued to the top of the back seam, are the *back proof lines;* from the bottom of the scye to the hip, is the *length of the body;* from the top of the back-seam under the crotch, and up to the neck in front, is the *position line;* from the centre at the back-seam, to the bottom of the fore-part scye, and the line across the bottom of the scye to the front are distinguished by the *depth* of *scye lines.*

COPY OF THE ANATOMICAL FIGURE MEASURE,

FOR

DESCRIBING THE POSITION OF THE HUMAN SHAPE,

According to the common standard of men, 5 feet 10. and 36 inches breast measure.

FIRST.	FOURTH.	SEVENTH.	TENTH.
From the top of the back, to the centre line, opposite the elbow, at A, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	From the back-seam, at B, to the bottom of the scye, at D, 9 inches, and continued to the front of the scye at E, 11 inches; from A to D, 10 inches.	The width on the breast-line to prove the height of the neck-line, or the crookedness or straightness of the fore-part gorge between G and R, 4 inches.	The half-width round the neck, over the waistcoat collar, 8 inches.
SECOND.	FIFTH.	EIGHTH.	ELEVENTH.
From the top of the back, to the hollow of the waist, at C, 17 inches.	The length from the hollow of the back, at C, round the front of the scye, at E, to the back seam, at A, $26\frac{1}{2}$, inches; and top of the back, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	The position line from the top of the back, through the crutch and up to the front of the neck.	From the back-seam to the elbow, 22 inches; to the hand, 35 inches.
THIRD.	SIXTH.	NINTH.	
The half width round the breast at R, 18 inches; round the waist, at H, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	From the top of the back and along the *neck line*, 3 inches, confine the measure, at F, and bring it to the breast-line, at G, 13 inches; and to the waist, at H, 22 inches.	The length of the body, under the scye, at D, to the hip, 9 inches.	

Illustration of the Anatomical Figure Measure.

Parts *First and Second.*—When the measure is laid at the back-seam to obtain the length to the elbow, take notice if the sleeve seam is in a line with the measure, or mark the centre of the back scye directly opposite the elbow; then measure the width of the back to suit the appearance of the shape, and take the length from the top of the back seam to the centre of the back scye, or make a mark on the back-seam at A, and take the length from the top to A, which will find a correct *centre-line;* the width of this back is 6 inches, and 4½ from the top, which is the reputed standard-height, independent of the width.—Another back may be 7 inches wide and 8½ long, which would be the same height of neck, and proves that the width is independent of the height.

As the skin of the arms is connected with that across the back and shoulders, so is the back of the coat with the elbow; as the skin is affected by the arms, so will the cloth be that covers the same parts. The length to the hollow of the waist at C is 17 *inches,* which is a variation. Some men are 5 *feet* 10 *inches high,* yet the waist is no longer than others who are *only* 5 *feet* 3 *inches high;* six men of equal length and width may vary in the shape. The erect position causes the breast to project in front, and the

head and top of the back to be upright, and is the principal cause which produces the *hollow waist*. The extra hollow at the waist is caused by a small waist and large hips; if the skin which covers the back was made *one inch too high* from the centre line at A, it would be *one inch too short* at the hollow of the waist at C, and would cause the skin which covers the hips to be brought up one inch, and as the hips are larger than the waist it could not fit the hollow ; or if the back skin was brought down to its place, then it would be *one inch too short* between the waist and the centre line, the back would be *one inch too short* at the side-seam, and would cause the forepart skin to be *one inch too low* under the scye. The skin round the arm from the elbow to the bottom of the scye would be contracted, or it would bring the scye up to its place, which would move the hip, and cause the top of the side-seam to be *one inch too high*, and is the principal cause of the side-seam not fitting.

Part *Fourth* is a practical principle, and can be comprehended by any cutter. If the bottom of the scye is *too low*, it will contract the whole coat, for as the skin on the arm will compel the bottom of the scye to be brought up to its place, it will contract the length to the elbow, and as the elbow is connected with the back, it will contract the width across the shoulders, and would cause the skin at the fore-arm to appear as if it was too long.

Part *Fifth* proves that the fore-part shoulder-seam is a part of the width across the shoulders, and as it must have a name, it ought to be distinguished

by the WIDTH and not by the length of the shoulder-seam; if this seam is *too wide* or *too long*, it will cause the skin which covers the front part of the body, to come down at the front, and hang off behind; if the coat is fixed on the body as it ought to be, then the top of the back will be too large, or the neck string will be too small at the front, and too large behind, which causes the collar to set off at the top of the back, and destroys the shape at the front.

PARTS *Sixth and Seventh,* which are truly mechanical, and will clearly prove the proper height of neck, or what is technically distinguished by straight or crooked fore-parts, and is calculated for correcting the neck line, or illustrating the effects connected with the height of neck, or explaining the consequences attending crooked or straight fore-parts. The fore-part gorge is the greater part of the neck line. The skin which covers the front of the shoulders is in union with the top part of the back, both in height and width; if the front part or fore-part gorge is *too low* or *too crooked*, it cannot be in union with the back; as the skin of the arm is connected with both back and front, it must bring the back up to its proper height; and as the back is fixed to the front at the shoulders, it must cause the fore-part to move up with it, and bring the front of the neck or gorge up also; if the neck line or gorge is cut the correct length round the neck, the front must be raised, because the gorge is too low or too crooked; as the cloth cannot stand at the front with the collar on it, *it must fall down*, which destroys the shape of the collar. This is the effect of many systems or

plans of cutting. If the neck line is *too high*, or too straight at the fore-part, and the correct height at the back, then the neck line will be disorganized by the back and sleeve, which will combine to bring the fore-part *lower* at the shoulder-seam, then the neck line will be *too low* at the front; the collar may improve this error, but apply the effect to the skin there is two inches of it taken off at the front of the neck; if the length down the front to the waist must be twenty-two inches, the waist line must be *two inches too low;* if the waist line is brought up to its place, then the skin across the hips must move up with it, as it would be affected, so will the cloth, which causes some coats to open behind. The neck line is now up at the front, but the skin is twisted between the hip and the front of the scye, which causes superfluous cloth at the front part of the arm-hole, and the back to appear as if the journeyman had held it on.

The *height of neck* is the greatest mystery in the art of cutting; one error at this point will destroy the union between the back and fore-part. The allusion made to the skin, which covers the neck and shoulders, must convey the ideas of the author, to the comprehension of every tailor who professes to be a cutter. The front proof lines are not to be considered as a practical principle in the common way of business, yet they are a certain guide for producing a correct fore-part for a corpulent man; for example, the neck line may be correct, but the same system may not cause the cloth to fit the shape of the projection at the belly; apply them to the fore-part as directed, then draw the line from the top of

the shoulder at F to the projection at H, this will produce the front edge of the fore-part at the projection; then the width across will correct and improve the *side-seam*. The front lines are invented to correct and improve every system of cutting, and qualify the trade to detect the errors of every author on and teacher of Cutting, by assigning efficient causes for the effect required; for instance, suppose a learned anatomist gave a lecture to his young students on cutting a subject's head off, without injuring the shoulders, by cutting the body from the waist up to the neck, and allow the author to put the following questions to be answered by his well known experience :—

First—Would you obtain the circumference of the neck, and if so, what part of it would make a correct mark for the side of the neck?

Answer.—Yes, and take the sixth of the circumference from the top of the spine to the side of the neck.

Second.—If the circumference of the waist or belly was larger than across the breast, would the line from the side of the neck to the waist, cause more or less to be cut off the breast?

Answer.—The size of the belly will affect the quantity taken from the breast, a large belly will cause less to be taken off, and a small waist will cause more to be taken off the breast; the line will give the quantity.

Third.—If the subject was tall or short, would the length of neck affect the quantity taken off the breast?

Answer.—The tall subject, with a long neck, will raise the line, which will bring it more forward on the breast, and will cause a smaller quantity to be taken off the breast than a short one of the same circumference.

Fourth.—If young students had a tall thin man for a subject, and they (through ignorance) marked the line down the front one inch more from the centre of the breast than the given space, what would be the effect on the shoulders ?

Answer.—It would cause *two and a quarter inches* to be cut off the shoulders.

Part *Eighth* is the back-seam and front edge of a coat.

Any cutter may see the effect of this line by fixing a tape measure at the top of the back, bring it under the crotch, and continue it up to the front, and fix it at the neck. This line is the correct length of the body ; if it is fixed on a man as directed, cause him to stand upright or erect, which will make the position line move down at the back and upwards at the front—cause him to stand forward or stooping, then the line will move down the front, and upwards at the back. If the back-seam is *seventeen inches* long for both positions, the hip buttons will be lower on the upright shape, than on the stooping one. This part of the Anatomical Director produces genuine effects by efficient causes, and will demonstrate the various parts of the coat in unison with the *height* and *width,* and as the position line moves up or down, the same effect will be observed on the coat ;—for example, refer to the fourth part of the

anatomical measure. The length from the back-seam at A to the bottom of the scye at D, and the width from the back-seam at B to the front of the scye at E, will be shorter and smaller by the erect position, and longer and wider by the stooping one, which proves that both shapes cannot be fitted by one pattern, although the circumference and length of the body may be the same. Again, as the *centre line* at A, and the hollow of the waist at C, vary according to the figure, so a true measure must be obtained of those points in order to form the back, and the principal parts of the coat. Again, the centre line at A, and the line opposite the bottom of the scye at B, will make the side-seam of the back longer for the erect position, and shorter for the stooping one, yet the back-seam is one length—if both backs were cut by one pattern, one of them would not fit at the hollow of the waist, because it might be too high for the erect one, and too low for the stooping one. As the position line affects both back and fore-part, it must be requisite to understand the connexion the one has with the other. The *back proof lines* are to prove that the fore-part shoulder seam is in unison with the back, both in height and width across the shoulders; they are practically useful to obtain a correct knowledge whether the fore-part shoulder-seam be (what others term) too long or too short when applied to any system. Although my pupils are taught to use them for proving their practice, they are never applied to in the first instance to find the proper width of the shoulder-seam in coats.

Part *Ninth* is the length of the body from the bottom of the scye to the hip, which is requisite for cutting the coat across the waist.

Part *Tenth* is the neck line which is technically distinguished by the gorge. As the coat is to go over the waistcoat, the measure round the neck ought to be taken over it. The *neck line* for top coats ought to be taken over the garments over which they are to be worn. The circumference must be allowed accordingly. This measure is variable according to the height and width, which represents the fore-part gorge of a military coat, and proves the union between the back and fore-part both in height and width.

Part *Eleventh*, the length of the sleeve, which is variable according to measure; the length from the top of the inside sleeve (at the bottom of the scye) to the elbow, is connected with the back, which proves the inside sleeve to be an important part of the coat.—The erect position causes the breast to project, and the arms to be extended, which requires a longer fore-arm seam. Officers of the Army and Navy, and others exposed to manual exercise, require an additional length to the elbow, which will give a proportionate width across the shoulders. If the inside sleeve is too short, or too much hollowed, it will cause the outside to appear to be too long at the fore-arm top; yet it may be a correct length: this measure is found by causing the arms to be extended; then measure the top to the wrist. If the arm was bent in a square position, the length may be gained from the top to the elbow,

and will be an ocular proof for illustrating the effect of hollowing the inside sleeve, but may be a doubtful principle for obtaining the correct length of the fore-arm seam. The position or crookedness of the fore-arm seam affects the top. If the sleeve is *eight inches and a half wide*, across the line at C, the bottom of the fore-arm seam ought to be the same, and the width ought to be made at the back arm-seam, for the width ought not to alter the shape of the fore-arm seam. The standard length is thirty-five inches, which ought to be a principle:—For example, suppose a man would have the left sleeve *six inches* shorter than the *right one*, and each wrist to be formed by the width at the top, which is *eight and a half inches*, the left sleeve would be one inch and a half more crooked than the right one, and would make the top appear as if it was too long, because the whole sleeve is twisted, which is too common with short stout men's sleeves.

The following directions are for any one to examine his own system, and if correctly and attentively applied, will show whether a coat is cut to fit the shape and position of his customer. When the measure is correctly obtained and plainly written in the order book, or on paper, then cut a coat, paper pattern, by any system most esteemed, and compare it by the following rules and lines upon the figures: place the back to the side-seam, and shoulder-seam of the fore-part, in a joined position; mark the correct width of the breast and waist, allow for the seams; apply the front proof line according to

the measure :—suppose across the back *three inches;* to the breast circumference thirteen ; to the waist twenty-two ; the space may be four ; if so, two on the breast line from the front.—Draw a line from the waist to the *space mark,* continue it to the *top of the fore-part ;* (refer to the plate) this is an anatomical process, and will clearly demonstrate the proper height of neck, or what is technically distinguished by *straight* or *crooked fore-parts,* which is the greatest mystery connected with the *art* of *fitting* the *human shape.*—This anatomical principle is not requisite to obtain a complete fit, but is an incontrovertible and practical hypothesis for qualifying the trade to be competent arbitrators of *merit* or *de-merit,* and will compel *professed authors* on *cutting,* to be more cautious of exposing their own inability. This valuable discovery is simplified to the comprehension of the greatest novice in the trade.

Suppose the person is corpulent at the belly or waist, the space will be less between the front proof lines ; or if he is tall, or long in the neck, it will be also *less :*—if the position is upright or *erect,* it will cause the breast to project, which must increase the *proof space ;* if it is *stooping* or *round shouldered,* it will decrease it, consequently the *extra upright position* must be *lower* at the *top* of the *fore-part gorge,* than the *stooping* or *round shouldered one.*—This admeasurement must be a valuable acquisition, because it obtains the *crooked* or *straight fore-part,* which is *united* with the *top* of the *back :*—the fore-part gorge is a part of the line

round the neck.—As the back gorge is a part of the *neck line*, it is requisite to explain the necessity of obtaining the correct length of the back to be in union with the fore-part, as the whole fit of the coat depends on its being in its proper place. The *centre line* across the back, opposite the elbow, is to distinguish the *height* or *length*, from the *width*; and as the back is that part of a coat which is generally, and very properly cut first, it becomes an important consequence to the Tailor, because his property and connexion can be improved or injured by the shears. Admitting the back pattern is *seventeen inches* to the hollow of the waist, yet it may be cut very incorrectly, because the part above the elbow belongs to the shoulders and the neck line.

The object of this Treatise is to explain *what part* of the *back* is *connected* with the *height* or *length*.—The common height above the centre line is four and a half inches; the breast circumference might be fifty, yet the *length* or *height* above the *centre line*, may be four or five and a half. The breast circumference of another man might be *thirty-two inches*, yet the height may be four, or four and a half, or five, from the centre line—the length must be distinguished from the width.

On Admeasurement.

The Author considers it unnecessary to waste time or paper, in attempting to prove the superior advantages which the inch measure has over the parchment one with notches. A correct square with inches is an acquisition. The cutter may mark the most part of the coat accurately without any measure. As square lines are required in correct cutting, they cannot be produced with precision, without a correct square. A division table of the breast circumference is matured by practical experience for the use of the Trade, any Tailor may make paper division measures, by applying to the said table, or may easily learn the requisite divisions by application.

Correct measuring is acknowledged by all the trade, to be the only means of insuring complete fitting. The position of the figure must be understood by the cutter. The round shoulder is a stooping position; but the stooping or forward position may not be round shouldered. This position causes the back to be longer from the top to the centre line. The forward position may be hollow in the waist. Write in the order book, *round shoulders* or *shoulders forward, hollow waist.*

The hollow waist is produced by upright or erect position. A tall figure, with small waist, and large hips is extra erect. Write in the order book extra erect.

The Measure of the Dress Coat.

Length - - - - -	4½	17	42
Sleeve from the back-seam - -	6½	22	35
From the top of the back-seam to the front of the waist - - -			22
To the length required - -			23½
From the bottom of the scye to the hip			8¾
Width of sleeve round the top of the arm			7½
Elbow - - - - -			6¼
Wrist - - - - -			4¼
Round the breast (under the coat)			36
Waist - - - - -			31
Back proof, from the bottom of the back-seam round the front of the scye to the top of the back-seam -			25½
Continued to the centre line -			26¼

A regular method of entry in the order book.

Name and address.

The order.

Position, erect or otherwise.

4½ 17 42 6½ 22 35 22 23½ 8¾ 7½ 6¼ 4¼ 18 15½ 25½ 26¼

Cutting the Back.

Presuming the cloth is now laid on the cutting-board; the right way of the wool towards the left hand. Refer to No. 1 on the plate. Make a mark for the bottom of back skirt, the length is forty-two —place forty-two at the mark, bring the measure to the top of the back—mark the waist at seventeen —the length is now obtained. Mark two inches from the edge of the cloth at the waist—lay the square at the top, near the edge of the cloth, and from the edge at the waist two inches, draw a square line across the top—make a mark on the square-line three inches from the back-seam. Draw a straight line from the top to the bottom of the skirt, lay the square on the edge of the cloth at the bottom of the waist—draw a square line across. The width at the waist is governed by fashion or fancy, say one and a half inch, draw a line down the skirts, the width of the waist from the back-seam line—allow the width of the *plait* making up. The skirt is now finished.

Refer to the centre line, by the measure, it is four and a half inches—mark four and a half from the top on the back-seam, lay the square on the back-seam, draw a square line across the back at four and a half, which is the *centre line.*

The width of the back, by measure is six and a half inches. The width of the top, and length of back scye may be governed by fashion or fancy—raise the top half an inch at 3—form the top from

the back-seam to 3. The fashionable Tailors in the city of New-York, make the back scye about three-quarters of an inch, and the top about one and a quarter inch. The goddess of fashion cannot injure this back. The shoulder-seam may come to the centre line. The side-seam may be marked with a straight line, or made extremely hollow, as both shoulder and side-seams are connected with the fore-parts, it matters not what form they are cut. The shape of the back ought to be made by the Tailor, to add to the symmetry of his customer. This back is cut by measure and fashion —the height of neck is independent of the width. The top is three inches wide by theory, let it remain so until the fore-parts are produced. Refer to a short stout figure—breast measure forty-four inches; the centre line four inches from the top; the length of waist, sixteen inches; mark this back by measure and fashion.

Refer to a tall thin figure, breast thirty-two inches, centre line five and a quarter inches from the top—width six inches—length of back twenty inches—mark this back by measure and fashion, which will prove by ocular demonstration, that the system of *breast-thirds*, being applied to form any part of the back, is an abominably false and absurd hypothesis. When the back is cut, mark the centre line on both—from the centre line upward to S, mark one and a half inch, which is one-twelfth of eighteen inches, the half of the breast measure. Refer to the plate. Prior to any other part of the coat being cut, it is requisite to understand the anatomical causes and effects combined with the back.

Cutting the Fore-part.

The fore-part skirt is now intended to be cut by the shape and position of the figure, in conjunction with the fore-part. Obtain the length of the skirt at the edge of the cloth; mark two inches in at the top of the skirt. (This is a variation produced by the width of the back.) Place the bottom of the back side-seam at the top of the skirt, and the top at the edge of the cloth; now refer to the *centre line* across the back, lay the square on the *centre line* at A, one seam from the back edge, draw a square line from A to B, *one-half* of the width, which is nine inches—place the square at B, draw a square line from B to C, the half of nine inches, which is the *quarter* of the width; draw a line from C to D, twelve inches, which is *two-thirds* of the width; make C your pivot; fix the inch-measure at C; draw a round line from D towards the front—the parts of the coat which belong to the *width* are now produced and divided from the *height*, for the science is governed by the centre line across the back: refer to No. 2, on the plate.

To mark the side and shoulder seams, refer to the illustration of the Anatomical Table, *part eighth*, reflect on the cause and effect connected with the position and shape of the figure. Move the back one inch in at the bottom of the waist—this is theory. A practical science will be elucidated relative to this part, after the shoulder-seam is produced.

The letter S, on the back, is *one-twelfth* from A. Lay the square or measure over the back-seam at S, *one-twelfth*—bring the square or measure to the balance line from D, the size of the breast, eighteen inches, or turn in one and a half inch, or *one-twelfth* off the measure—lay the said measure on the back at S; bring the width, which is eighteen inches, to the balance line, which will be sixteen and a half inches from S to S—this being well understood, mark two and a quarter inches, or *one-eighth* from S on the balance line towards the front, now draw a line at the balance line, including both marks, which will produce the back-seam at the shoulder—refer to the right back, take notice of the mark at S on the back-seam, which is *one-twelfth* from the *centre line* at A—place this back on the back-seam line at the shoulder, by laying the mark at S on the back-seam line at S—be punctual with this part, that S on the back is fixed at S on the back-seam line. Now mark the fore-part shoulder seam by the shape of the back. As the back and fore-parts are united as one, when made up, both in *width* and *height*, it must appear very clear that every part of the science ought to be governed by the *back-seam*. The back is three inches wide at the top (by theory.) The fashionable Tailors in New-York, make it about one and a half wide.

The part which is cut off the back, must be put on the fore-part, then the back-seam will be the same. The neck-line must be formed at the top by the piece which came off the back. Mathematical instruments have been invented for forming the

top and scye of the back; the fore-part scye and neck-line. The trade is now requested to be governed by their acquired knowledge, and not to submit their experience to become scientifically eclipsed by impracticable nonsense.

The back at the side and shoulder-seams, are now produced by Theory, but the position of the figure and the size of the waist is an important part of this Treatise. The back is laid in one inch at the waist by theory, but the waist may be five or six inches smaller than the breast. Subtract the size of the waist from the breast—for instance, this measure is, breast eighteen inches, waist fifteen and a half inches, the dividend is two and a half inches; this back must be laid in at the waist a quarter more than theory. If the waist should be twenty-nine inches, then the dividend would be seven inches—the half measure would be three and a half inches, the half of three and a half inches would be one and three quarters, then the back must be laid in at the waist three-quarters of an inch more than theory. Suppose the waist was the same size or larger than the breast, then adhere to theory. The back is now placed by a knowledge of the width round the waist. Now refer to the position of the figure in the order book; if upright and tall, move the back down one inch, if *short* only half an inch, because a short man cannot be as hollow at the waist as a tall man; be careful that moving the back do not alter the shape of the side-seam at neither top nor bottom. Now mark the side-seam by the shape of the back. This back is cut wider across the shoulders than the

blade bones at the side. One inch must be taken off between the back and fore-part. The quantity must be governed by a knowledge of the size of the blade bones.

The shoulder and side-seams are now formed by the size and position of the figure; the scye may now be produced by marking five and a half inches from the top of the side-seam to the front; the back is six and a half wide, which will make the front twelve inches or *two-thirds* from the back-seam across the *centre line*, which may be made correct to the measure, or larger to suit the employment of the man. As this back is moved down three-quarters of an inch, the bottom of the scye at C must be made half an inch lower, but never altered by any other position. Now form the scye. The shoulder point, the top of the side-seam, the front and bottom are produced. Any cutter who requires more information on this subject, ought to pay for personal tuition.

The back and fore-parts are now marked to fit the hollow waist, but the skirt is an important subject.

The graceful symmetry of this part can be improved or injured by cutting the *fore-parts* across the waist. Refer to the length. The bottom of the scye to the hip, which is eight and three quarter inches. The length from the top of the back-seam to the waist at front, is twenty-two inches, by measure; this part of the coat may be cut by judgment, without measure, for extensive practice tends to produce an elegant mode of cutting. But this

Treatise embraces a practical plan of admeasurement, and cutting to fit customers, by producing a knowledge of cause and effect. Now hollow the fore-parts from the front to the length under the scye; continue it to the side-seam. The fore-parts are now marked out to fit the size, length and position of the customer. As the side-seam is formed for an upright figure, the skirt must be in unison. Draw a line across the cloth close under the fore-part; refer to the bottom of the back side-seam, where it was first laid, which is one and a quarter inch from this fore-part side-seam; lay your square or rule at C, at the bottom of the scye, bring it to the waist, where the back was first laid, continue the same to the length of the skirt; take three-quarters of an inch off the width at top, which will form a graceful shape at the hip. The front must be one and a half inch wide, because the length by measure is twenty-three and a half long, but the length may be required to be twenty-five inches, which is governed by *fashion* or *fancy*. If the skirt must be cut extremely narrow, according to the present fashion, then take off about *one inch* from the straight line at the top, commencing from the width of the skirt. *The cause*—the skirt being extremely narrow, there is no protection in front, but if it was cut broad at the top, then the straight line would be a principle. The Tailor must be governed by his knowledge of cause and effect. For instance, if the fancy of the cutter must have a narrow skirt strap in front, he ought not disorganize the length of the body by cutting the cloth at the front too long, he can mark the fore-part at front, below the straight

line across the waist, then the skirt must be made accordingly, or his fancy may give six hours extra work to his bushelmen. To understand the variations connected with the skirt refer to the dissertations on the positions of the human shape.

To form the skirt for the Dress-coat, independent of the fore-part.

Draw a line the length required for the top, mark *one-half*, which is nine inches, on the line from the top. Mark *one-sixth*, which is three inches from that mark, then lay the square at the top of the skirt, in union with the last mark, then draw a square line across the top; make the width by the size of the waist; this skirt is for the *hollow waist* or *upright position;* if the fore-parts should be cut longer than the waist in front, then the top must be cut accordingly.

The skirt for the Frock coat.

If this coat is to be double-breasted, draw a line up the front of the cloth, the width of the lappel; refer to the length, say *twenty-five inches*, mark the length up the front, lay the square on the front line, and draw a square line across the top, the width of the fore-part; mark *one-third*, which is *six inches* above the line at P, to the hip; then form the top. Refer to No. 4 on the plate. To obtain the spring behind, lay the square at the top of the hip, in union with the bottom of the front line, then draw a square line for the spring. The goddess of fashion requires the Tailor to produce a graceful symmetry over his customer's hips, by distinguishing refined experience, from the extravagance of folly and capricious foppery. For instance, the skirt is made for *hollow waist*, or upright position, but the length at the bottom of the front, is not an Anatomical principle for obtaining the spring behind, because the length of the skirt must be made by fashion or fancy. To be governed by principle, mark the width of the breast down the front line, then lay the square at the top of the hip, in union with the mark at H on the front line, to obtain the spring behind: if the waist is extremely small, take off *one inch* from the width of the top in front; if the waist is as large as the breast, be governed by the straight line up the front; if the waist is larger than the breast, then take off *one inch* from the front edge at the bottom. If the man stands or stoops forward at the shoulders, then take

off one and a half inch of the front edge at the top, and reduce the spring behind.

A large waist cannot be improved by an extravagant width round the bottom of the skirt. The Tailor must vary from *theory,* according to the shape and size of his customer.

The front of the fore-part for stout men, (whose width round the waist is equal to, or exceeds the width round the breast) requires peculiar notice. The present fashion causes the collar to turn the breast from *four* to *five inches.* Refer to the fore-part on the plate. The mark at the front of the breast at R is the true width, by measure. Make that part of the front *two inches* wider; spring the front at the top *one inch,* this will make the front-edge hollow towards the top. The turn over by the collar will have a graceful shape, and must be smooth across the breast, if this fore-part was cut as wide across the breast in proportion to a fashionable coat for a thin man, the breast would display neither taste nor experience. The fashionable collar and lappel may have their desired effect on this coat, equal to a smaller shape.

To mark the Sleeve.

Refer to No. 3 on the plate. The line from A to E, is the edge of the cloth : from A to B, the quarter of the breast, which is four and a half inches : from B to C *one-third*, which is six inches ; lay the square on the back-arm seam-line ; draw a square line across the sleeve at C ; from B to D *one-half*, which is nine inches ; make D your pivot ; fix the measure at D ; make a round line from B to the square line at C, which produces the top of the fore-seam. The mark at A is the centre of the back, lay the measure at A, the back is six and a half inches wide, mark the top of the back arm-seam by the width of the back, continue the measure to the elbow twenty-two inches, and to the length thirty-five inches, deducting one inch for the cuff. The position of the fore-seam will now be illustrated. The width across the top of the sleeve at C, is eight and a half inches ; make the said width at the bottom, or draw a square line from the top of the fore-seam, to the length which will produce the position of the sleeve. The width by measure is seven and a half inches across at D. Six and a quarter inches across the elbow, now form the fore-seam : the width at the wrist is four and a quarter inches, now mark the same. The size at the bottom must not disorganize the position of the sleeve. The wrist may be made six inches at the back-seam—now refer to the top. The fore-seam is already formed. Refer to A, which is the centre of the back-seam, take the width of the back from

A, to find the top of the sleeve, now mark the top of the outside sleeve, without the wonderful aid of compasses. The inside sleeve is an important subject. The size of the scye is sixteen and a half inches, the inside sleeve must be made eight and a quarter inches wide ; draw a square line across the top of the back arm-seam ; obtain the width of the inside sleeve, from the fore-seam. Shape the top to correspond with the outside : do not hollow the inside sleeve below the important line at C. To prove by ocular demonstration the distinguished importance connected with the inside sleeve ; draw a line from the elbow to the top, about three inches from the fore-seam ; this line is fixed to the bottom of the scye. If it is made too short, by being hollowed too much, even three quarters of an inch ; the two inside sleeves will contract the shoulders one and a half inch, because the elbow is connected with the back-seam. The goddess of fashion has required the outside sleeve to be extremely large, she may do so again, then draw a line across the top of the back arm-seam, say two or three inches ; form the extra width of the outside, without altering the top of the fore-arm seam ; the inside sleeve will remain the same ; now form the back arm-seam from the top to the elbow ; the elbow is a fixed principle, which is in conjunction with the top of the inside-sleeve, and must not be altered by widths.

The sleeve for a short man requires attention.

It is common to find this sleeve measure, in length, thirty inches; refer to your order book, which will be found the following measure: length, four, sixteen, thirty-eight; width round the breast, forty-four; waist, forty-five; sleeve, seven and a half, equal nineteen, thirty-two: round the elbow, seven and a half; wrist, five inches. First find the length from A to E, which must be thirty-five inches, independent of the length of this sleeve. A is the centre of the back; from A to B *one quarter*, which is five and a half inches. It is from this mark at B the sleeve must be produced; from B to C *one third*, which is seven inches and five eighths; lay the square on the back-arm-seam; draw a square line across the sleeve from C; from B to D *one half*, or eleven inches; make D your pivot, to draw a round line from B to the square line at C, which finds the top of the fore-seam; lay the measure at A, which is the back-seam at the *centre line*, (when the length of the sleeve is measured, the tailor places the end of the measure at the centre of the back, to obtain the length, independent of the fore-arm seam.) This back is seven and a half wide, but it may be eight inches, or only six inches. This *width* is independent of the *length* between the centre of the back and the elbow. The position of this sleeve must not be injured by *widths* or *lengths*. The width across the sleeve at C is ten and a half inches; if the fore-arm-seam at the wrist was cut by the

width at the top, it would be two inches too crooked, which would twist the sleeve at the top. To connect *lengths* and *widths* at their respective points, the length must be governed by the *Anatomical Standard*, which is thirty-five inches. Now mark ten inches across the top line at C: lay your square at that width, and draw a square line to the length at thirty-five, or make the length at thirty-five, ten inches wide. This width is produced by *theory*, as connected with the circumference of forty-two inches round the breast. This width must be the *standard* principle of all sizes beyond it. For instance, the sleeve across the line at C may be justly required to be thirteen inches, but the same *width* at the wrist would injure the position of the fore-seam. Now refer to the length of this elbow, which is *nineteen inches;* the width is seven and a half inches, or as it may be. Now mark the fore-arm-seam, from the top to the width, across the elbow; continue it to the length at thirty-five. The length of this sleeve is thirty inches; now mark the proper length. The position of this sleeve is the same as the long arm, but shorter. If the length of any sleeve should require to be thirty-nine inches, or any other length, the *Anatomical Standard* of thirty-five inches must be the governing principle; then continue the shape of the fore-arm-seam to the length required.

The sleeve for a tall thin man.

Refer to your order book; the following measure may be found by every respectable tailor in the *United States.* Length, five and a half, nineteen, forty-four; sleeve, six, twenty-two and a half, thirty-seven; breast, thirty-one; waist, twenty-nine. Mark this sleeve by *theory* and measure; the width across the bottom at thirty-five, must be eight and a half inches, because the circumference round the body is not in unison with the *height;* whatever the width may be, less than thirty-six inches ought not to injure the position of the sleeve. The trade will now understand the cause why gentlemen's coats did fit the body without the sleeves, but when the same were finished they could perceive *blunders,* injurious to the tailor as a cutter, attended with serious expenses, and loss of connection.

To understand the variations from theory, refer to the dissertation on the position of the Human Shape.

To cut a coat for a tall thin man. The measure 5¼, 20, 43. 6¼, 22, 39. 9¼, 23, 24½. 32, 29. *Hollow waist. Shoulders forward.*

The breast measure for this well-made man is only thirty-two inches, yet the width of the back is required to be six and a half inches wide across the shoulder; if it was cut by *breast-thirds*, across the *centre-line* at A, it would only be five inches and three eighths wide. This back would not affect the fit of the coat, but could not add to the appearance of this man. It is the duty of a tailor to improve the shape, as well as fitting the human frame. When the back and foreparts are marked out by science, or by measure and *theory*, refer to the back-seam at the shoulder; draw another line one inch from the said line; then mark S directly opposite. Lay the back on the extra line. This part of the science is required for *thin men*. The *two thirds* from C to D being only ten inches and three fourths by Theory, will not produce a sufficient width across the shoulders. Refer to *part fifth* of the *Anatomical Measure*, which will prove (by ocular demonstration) that the science which will fit one man cannot fit another. As the back-seam is made one inch wider than theory, the *neck-line* or fore-part-gorge must be made one inch more forward at the shoulder seam; this will produce a proper width across the shoulders for *thin men*. The back and foreparts are now formed by the length and width, but the shape or position must be

understood to insure a complete fit. According to the order book; this shape is *hollow waist.* Then move the back down one inch at the side-seam, *shoulders forward* (which is a very common *position*); then make the forepart shoulder-seam one inch more forward for a tall man, and half an inch for a short man; because a short man cannot stoop his head forward in the same proportion as a tall man. If the position should be *round shouldered,* or stooping forward from the waist, then raise the back one inch at the side-seam, and take one inch extra off the forepart side-seam at the top; then the front of the scye will be made one inch more forward. The shoulder-seam must be one inch more forward, and one inch taken off at the top, but not altered at the shoulder towards the scye. *Refer to part Eighth* of the illustration of the Anatomical Figure Measure.

To cut a coat for a short stout man. The Measure 4, 15½, 38. 6½, 19½, 30. 44, 45. *Upright position.*

The shape of this man cannot be improved by extra *widths.* If this back was cut by *breast-thirds,* it would be seven inches and three eighths wide across the *centre-line* at A. The height of neck is only four inches, independent of the *width.* Mark the foreparts by the *science;* take off one inch extra at the top of the side-seam. Draw an extra line at the shoulders three fourths of an inch towards the forepart; mark S on that line; lay the back on this line. The *two thirds* from C to D is fourteen and three fourths inches; the quantity of cloth (as produced by *science*) must be diminished to complete a first rate fit. The cause. A stout short man never was so wide across the shoulders as a thin man by *proportions;* therefore the same science which is required to fit a tall thin man, cannot *fit* a short stout man. The length of the *neck-line,* and the large *scye* required for the *short stout man,* when compared with the same for a *tall thin man,* ought to be understood by the *tailor.* The spring of the skirt behind for the short stout man, must be produced by laying the square at B in unison with the waist; it must be admitted that a waist larger than the breast cannot be as *hollow* as a small waist. If the man is *tall* and *thin*, and stooping forward from the waist, the spring of the skirt ought to be governed by B. The cause must be understood to qualify the tailor to be a practical cutter.

To cut Coats for Labouring Men.

Such coats are generally ordered to be cut easy, especially in the front of the arm. Cut this coat by a correct measure and science, then add three-quarters of an inch on the fore-part shoulder-seam; make the neck-line three-quarters of an inch more forward. Take three-quarters of an inch extra off the *width* at the top of the side-seam, which will cause the front of the scye to be three-quarters of an inch more forward; then make the fore-arm-seam of the sleeve three-quarters of an inch longer at C. This coat will be one and a half inch wider across the shoulders, which is required for shooting-coats, sea-captains; and for all kinds of manual labour.

Over-Coats.

The measure must be taken by the same principle as for the dress coat. The length must be made to suit the customer. The width to be taken over the vest, or under the coat; then inquire what sort of coat is to be worn under. Take the width round the breast and waist, over the said coat. This measure, (under the coat) breast thirty-six inches, and waist thirty-one inches, above the coat thirty-nine inches, and thirty-three inches.

It is now justly presumed, that the science of cutting is understood. The quality of the cloth must have attention. If superfine cloth, cut the back by the height of neck, which is four and a half inches, the length and width must be subjected to the tailor's judgment. The skirt to be cut by the science already explained. This coat is required to fold well over in front, take off about two inches at the top in front, but this is a variation connected with the size of the waist.

Mark the fore-parts by the same size and science as the *dress coat,* allowing one seam from A to B, from B to C, and from C to D. When the fore-parts are marked by a knowledge of the shape, size and position, then add one inch on the shoulder-seam, and make the neck-line one inch more forward ; take off one inch extra at the top of the side-seam, which will cause the front of the scye to be one inch more forward. The sleeve must be one inch longer at the top of the fore-seam, the width

must be affected at the back arm-seam. This coat is two inches wider across the shoulders than the dress coat. As *over-coats* are made to go over other garments, they will serve to elucidate the distinction between *height* and width; for example, this coat is required to be larger than the dress coat, but the height of neck remains the same. The arm-hole must be made to go over the dress coat, but to do this effectually is a serious subject. If the cloth should be *double milled,* then the *science* at the shoulder, front of the scye, the neck-line, the top of the side-seam and length of fore arm-seam, should be cut larger in proportion to the quality of the cloth, which cause a variation from system. If this coat was cut by the *width* over the coat, and by the same science as the dress coat, the parts connected with *widths* would not be in unison with *lengths;* for instance, the inside sleeve would be one inch too short, to the elbow—the coat would be too short in front from the top of the back, across the front of the scye to the waist. The length to the elbow, is in union with the width across the back. This coat would be contracted across the shoulders, although it may be cut extremely wide.

Regimental Coats.

The size of the neck ought to be correctly taken. This coat is required to be extremely full across the breast; when the back and fore-parts are marked out by a knowledge of the shape and position, then mark the fore-part gorge or *neck-line*, one and a half inch more forward. Move the back down at the side-seam one inch; if this fore-part was made of copper or tin, the neck-line would be one and a half inch too high, but the cloth falls down across the breast, which forms an extra quantity in front for wadding and padding; this fore-part would be altogether wrong for a dress coat.

Practical and Experimental Observations on the Height of Neck, and the various positions.

First select two men, each six feet high; the arms one length; the width round the breast and waist the same; one an *erect*, the other *stooping* position. It must now be admitted, that the said coats, (when produced according to each shape,) could not be cut by one and the same science. The *centre-line* for the first man would be five inches; for the other five inches and a half. The science for cutting these two backs, would vary only one half inch from the *centre-line* to the top, and be half an inch shorter at the side-seam. Yet the science required to fit the shape of both men, will cause the hip buttons to be two inches higher when on the stooping position, if both men are acknowledged to be one height. The stooping figure must be one and a half inch longer, from the centre line to the waist, or the length of the backs must be cut incorrect, as the back ought to be cut first, by the height and shape of the man. For the important cause why the hip buttons on the stooping position should be two inches higher, refer to *part Eighth* of the Anatomical Measure. Reflect on this part of the science. This measure or science is made use of to convey practical knowledge. If the hip buttons are to be one height from the ground, and each coat skirt to be one length, it is evident that the back seam for the stooping position must be two inches longer behind, which clearly demonstrates

that true and genuine science, when applied to fit the human figure, must be governed by a correct measure to insure a complete fit.

Allow a coat pattern to be cut for each man by a true knowledge of length, shape, and position. Compare them by laying the centre-line of each back together; the stooping back will be half an inch higher, the side-seam one and a half inch longer, the back-seam two inches longer. The forepart side-seam will be two inches higher and one inch more forward at the top; the neck-line one and a half inch more forward, and one inch shorter at the top, and one inch lower at the front; the scye will be one inch more forward. When this shape is produced by science and measure, and the cause properly understood, the confidence which must be the result of such knowledge, must be a valuable acquisition to a great majority of the trade.

The erect position produces the *hollow waist,* but the shape of the *hollow* is connected with the size of the waist. An extreme small waist is generally ornamented with large hips. The principal cause for not fitting this well-made shape, the forepart *neck-line* is cut too high, or what the trade call too straight, for the back; and when the back is sewed to the foreparts, they are then one in union both in height and width. When the man stands or walks upright, the part called the back brings the part called the foreparts down behind; the cloth at the front of the scye is twisted; the cloth from the bottom of the scye being partly twisted and brought down by the back. The inside sleeve

moves the cloth off at the waist, when the coat is unbuttoned; but button the same coat in front at the waist, require the awful operative arms to be kept down; then pull the coat down at the waist; it may now be a tolerable fit. But allow the same man to walk two hours, with the coat buttoned, then the part called the back will appear as if the journeyman had no claim to experience; yet the coat might be extremely well made.

A tall man with a small waist may be stooping forward at the shoulders, yet may be very hollow at the waist, as this position cannot be denominated *round-shouldered*, the side-seam must be cut by the same principle as already explained for the *upright position;* the shoulder-seam must be made three fourths of an inch more forward, and three fourths of an inch shorter at the top; the scye three fourths of an inch more forward. Lay the back in a joined position at the shoulder. Now take notice of the back-seam-line. As this shape stoops forward at the shoulders only, more cloth is required from the bottom of the scye to the centre-line, across the back at the shoulders; the back is now raised above the line. Confine the top with your finger and bring the back-seam to the back-seam line, at the waist of the back; the back-seam will now convey to your ideas the shape of this figure. As this position is very general in the *United States*, it must be of the utmost importance to understand a true and practical science for producing the width across the shoulders, and fitting the *hollow waist.* The figure six at the shoulder-

seam, (see No. 2 on the plate,) represents the neck-line as cut by a majority of the trade in the *City of New-York.* Ten years ago, the figures three and four, at the shoulder-seam, were the general standard for the neck-line; it was found by expensive experience to be *too low,* or too crooked; both extremes are the effects produced by cutting the *part* belonging to the *height* by a division of *width.* The neck-line, as produced by this science, is as high or straight for a short man, as it is for a tall man, according to their respective heights. Refer to parts sixth and seventh of the *Illustration of the Anatomical Figure Measure.*

High and low shoulders.

High shoulders being raised up, causes the neck to be low. The *centre-line* at A for a man six feet high, (according to this shape,) will not exceed *four inches and a half.* This back may be cut extremely wide across the centre-line, without producing an elegant and graceful fit. When the foreparts are formed by true science, refer to the back proof-measure. If the man is tall and thin, the shoulder at the scye will require to be raised *three quarters of an inch;* if short and thin, about *half an inch.* Stout men, either tall or short, do not require the shoulder raised in proportion to thin men. This shape ought to be criticized by every cutter, for the height of neck is an important subject; with high shoulders, such coats are generally cut *one inch* too high at the neck, and the scye made large; but such maxims never did, nor never will fit the position.

The low shoulder is connected with a round shape, which is more difficult to be comprehended by observation, than any other anatomical part of the *human figure,* and would be extremely tedious to explain by pen. The effect cannot be correctly produced without a due knowledge of the cause. The operative tailor's left shoulder is a little lower than the right one, which is caused by the inaction of the left arm. Carpenters, and even clerks, and all sort of employment which causes the right arm to be used more than the left, ought to be understood

by the tailor as an anatomical cause connected with the external shape of the human figure.

Inactive life may produce this shape.

Men who are fat, yet not corpulent, and who are not engaged in active business, who measure nearly the same width round the waist as they do at the breast, common or erect positions, are generally low at the shoulder.

When the forepart is formed by true science, take three fourths of an inch off at the top of the left scye; make the shoulder-seam the proper length at the scye, but do not alter the top at the *neck-line.* The left sleeve may be made three fourths of an inch smaller at the back-arm-seam.

The height of neck is now reduced to a practical principle. The anatomical standard is four and a half inches to the centre-line. Allowing the height to be five feet ten inches, it is a positive fact that the height of five feet five inches does not vary the eighth of an inch. The height of five feet will be four inches; five feet two or three inches will not make the sixteenth part of an inch higher. The height above five feet ten inches will be four inches and three fourths. The man must be extremely tall to require the *centre-line* to be more than five and a half inches from the top. The length of the back-seam and sleeve cannot fail in giving the tailor the height of neck. The genuine principles of this science, which obtains every part of the coat belonging to *width,* by the division of *width,* and the parts peculiarly belonging to height

or length, by the science of *length*, and uniting the *lengths* and widths at their respective places.

For instance, the scye belongs to width; but the bottom at C is in conjunction with the height. The shoulder-seam belongs entirely to the *width*. The neck-line belongs to the *height*. When the length to the elbow is measured, the width of the back is included; then the sleeve at the back-arm-seam is only *length*, from the back-scye; but the elbow is connected with the width across the shoulders, therefore the elbow is united with both *length* and *width*.

The distinction between variations and positions.

A *variation* from science must be required by some known cause, and they are very few. For instance, the *shooting coat,* which requires more room across the shoulders than a dress coat for the same man, may be considered a *variation* from system; but the shooting coat requires an *art* peculiar to itself. Therefore that art (which is a stranger) must be a science, and not a variation; but the quality of the stuff, or the distinction between superfine and stout double-milled cloth; also, velveteen or stout fustian produces a variation. The dress coat, and one for labour for the same man, produces another variation. The goddess of fashion cannot produce a variation from this science. She will be honoured by this *art* with distinguished grace, and refined experience.

The *tall thin man,* with stooping shoulders and *hollow waist,* is not disgraced by this science: he is not allowed to be numbered amongst the "*disproportionate.*" This well-made figure requires an *art* to make a complete fit. The short stout man cannot be fitted by any other science than that which is applicable. The science which is required to fit the *tall thin*, and the *short stout* man, are distinct *arts,* but not variations.

The distinguished science for cutting one coat to be worn over another, requires a peculiar attention. It has been criticised by competent judges, and is a valuable acquisition to every tailor, who professes to be a cutter.

This garment is ordered by all the authors of systems and teachers of cutting, "*to be cut by the same system as the dress coat, only to make it larger.*" That this coat should be made "*larger*" is a certain fact, but it is very strange that ten years' experience should not produce one practical principle connected with this coat. Refer to the preface, page fifteen—"Improvement being a higher object than the paltry pleasure of discovering the faults of others." The respectable tailors in the City of New-York are now solemnly appealed to: can any of them honourably announce that they ever witnessed a *true science* for cutting this coat? Many systems of cutting have been imported from England, and volumes on the same subject have been published throughout Europe. What merit either or all of them can claim, must be left to the criticism of competent judges of merit or demerit. Each author and plagiarist are entitled to a portion of respect for creating a spirit of inquiry, and rousing the lethargy which had captivated a majority of the trade some years ago. Yet it must be admitted a solemn fact, that a true science for cutting this coat never was offered for the inspection of the trade.

Military Uniforms.

The shape is governed by "*Regulation.*" Great importance is attached to the cutting of uniforms; but the talent is peculiarly displayed by the journeymen. The length of the collar, and the width across the breast, with a wide back and easy scye, are the parts where the cutter is required to excel. The system already explained will stand the test of the most rigid criticism, and qualify the trade to cut this coat with precision.

ADVERTISEMENT TO TAILORS.

Mr. Jackson appeals to the professional skill and consummate practice of every respectable tailor in the *United States,* if it is probable that his acquired knowledge can fail to instruct the young and inexperienced part of the trade, and to mature the ideas of those who are farther advanced in the science of cutting. He is unwilling even to receive the approbation of any man, without a rational conviction; for duplicity lives only to fade ingloriously. Merchant tailors' sons, who require improvement for practical business, have now the means offered them, by applying to the Author, for personal instruction, which may be obtained at a moderate expense; because the art and science of cutting is

now reduced to simplicity, by a true knowledge of cause and effect, and made universally applicable to all shapes and sizes.

Mr. J. is aware that some part of the trade may attempt to depreciate the utility of this treatise, and may question the principles which are connected with the variations and positions of the human shape. They are respectfully invited to meet him before experienced men, when he will be happy to prove by ocular demonstration, and incontrovertible evidence, the validity of every part of the *anatomical principles* of this treatise. The next volume will contain a valuable science for cutting breeches, pantaloons, vests, box-coats, ladies' habits, and children's garments. The *length* will be divided from the width by *anatomical* principles.

Due notice will be given. The price will be reduced as low as the expenses will warrant.

The engravings will be executed in a manner worthy of securing a distinguished place on the cutting board. The diction and style of the volume will be perfectly suited for the library of every respectable tailor in the *United States.*

Authors on cutting, especially *plagiarists,* (and the majority of pretended authors are positively *plagiarists,*) generally intrude on the credulity of unthinking men. One commences by publicly stating "that he was honoured with the patronage and recommendation of nearly three hundred *master tailors* of acknowledged genius and reputation." The conditions and character of such "*patronage*" may be found in a book, but never was so in reality.

The "*new hypothesis*" and "*anatomical precision*" of such an author may be first-rate language, but the said "new hypothesis" found the bottom of the *back-scye* by the *third* of the breast measure; and the forepart neck-line was produced too low. The mark on the shoulder-seam at 4, represents the said neck-line. Refer to the plate. The Tailors' Debating Society, London, exposed the duplicity of the authors, and the credulity of "*nearly three hundred patrons.*"

The same Author has published a "*new and improved edition.*" He says, "in producing the shape of the coat, it will be advisable to mark it on paper, in preference to cloth, as it can be done with greater accuracy; and the paper patterns, if preserved, may be made applicable to use for any person of a corresponding bigness of breast." This is complete murder. If cutting cloth was a capital offence by law, against Tailor's property and experience, such Authors would be exposed to lord Ellenborough's act of Parliament, for *intentionally cutting*, maiming and mutilating, the property and faculties of the trade. It must be admitted that if Tailors are not benefited by this "*new and improved system,*" the *paper-makers* may; but the idea that paper can be cut with "*greater accuracy than cloth,*" may be a requisite expedient for *system manufacturers,* but never was the acknowledged principle of any cutter. The plan may be justly allowed to be *original,* but the maxim implies gross ignorance of useful knowledge.

This "*new and improved system,*" makes the

bottom of the back scye one inch less than the *third* from the top, and the fore-part neck-line extremely high, which is represented by 6. Refer to the plate. This "new and improved system" was imported into the city of New-York, five years ago. This neck-line is the predominant system amongst the majority of Tailors in this city, which is the principal cause of injuring the fit at the waist.

Another Author says, (in the year 1822) "A difficulty may arise in some men's minds, how to ascertain the height of a person. The following method will answer the purpose:—when measuring the length of the sleeve, take the distance from the back-seam to the second joint of the little finger, and double that length will be the height of a proportionate man, if the arm is kept straight." Also, by the same Author, "If a man is *five feet* six inches high, six inches is the required proportion for the bottom of the back-scye." The Tailor is now requested to examine the date of this Author's publication. Now for *plagiarism!* This Author's idea of *height*, and dividing it from the width by his system, was the most rational one which ever was published in London at the same date.

The trade is now improved so as to fit the *human shape*, by "*three measures only*." This is cutting with a *vengeance!* The Author of cutting a coat, vest, and pantaloons, by *three measures only*, may claim "*originality*," and his "divisions of the breast, by inches, eighths of inches, and fractions of eighths," may be considered, (by some Tailors) "the march of intellect." This plagiarist attempts

to imitate the aforesaid "*new and improved system.*" His *fore-part neck-line* is the very same height, as represented by 6, at the shoulder-seam. Refer to the plate.

Another *system-manufacturer* could not succeed with "the breast measure on the old principle." He has recourse to "*cardinal*" and "*level* measures." The industrious and reflecting part of the trade, may now find wonderful improvements, or genuine ideas for the amusement of their *risible* faculties.

The trade is hereby informed that Mr. Jackson has not authorized any man to teach his science. Neither will he publish any letters which may be written in his favour, nor will he solicit the favours of the trade by the old-fashioned and hypocritical cant of "*Patronage,*" by publishing names.

The science which is now offered to the trade, must stand or fall by its own merit.

The division table of the breast measure is not made applicable to "fractions of the eighth of an inch," but it is positively made intelligible, and can be comprehended by any Tailor, who may require to be a cutter.

N. B. The Tailor's Director, price $6 00

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